



## General Assembly

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### Human Rights Council

Thirtieth session

Agenda item 4

Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

### **Written statement<sup>a</sup> submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[27 August 2015]

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<sup>a</sup> This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14825(E)



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Dear Chairman of the Human Rights Committee,

Our living environment achieved high cultural development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. On the other hand, many different kinds of conflicts are breaking out throughout the world. In such regions where conflicts prevail, the weak such as women and children not only cannot receive adequate education but also cannot get enough food to eat. They are the first casualties of any conflict. This is a sad reality.

Also, the gap of living conditions between rich nations and poor nations as well as between rich people and poor people is rapidly widening.

I am deeply thankful to the work of your committee to make every effort with profound compassion to promote the human rights of the weak, who suffer from this unreasonably harsh reality.

Despite high respect for your work, I have some concerns regarding items 37 & 38 of the Concluding Observations of 2009 by CEDAW. In 37, it states that the Committee "regrets the State party's failure to find a lasting solution for the situation of comfort women victimized during the Second World War." In 38, the Committee recommended that Japan "find a lasting solution of comfort women which would include the compensation of victims, the prosecution of perpetrators and the education of the public about these crimes."

I realized that the Committee assumes the biased view on comfort women being "forcefully recruited sex-slaves by the Japanese military" as wrongfully concluded in the Coomaraswamy Report and McDougall Report. Investigations by the Japanese government, private organizations, Japanese scholars, Korean historians, and journalists both in Japan and Korea proved that there was no evidence to indicate that comfort women were forcefully recruited and were sex-slaves. Japanese comfort stations during the war were lawful prostitute facilities and such facilities existed not only in the Japanese military but also in military facilities of many different countries throughout the world. It was academically proved that the issue of comfort women is a lie intentionally fabricated to degrade Japan.

We sincerely wish that the Committee acts to verify the facts of comfort women issue justly and fairly and reinvestigate the issue based on the facts. We hereby assure you of our full cooperation and assistance toward your investigation.

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